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. . . The Japanese Cabinet has adopted the proposed scheme of naval expansion, which involves an annual expenditure of \$8,250,000 for ten years, the building of four new battleships, six first-class cruisers and various other vessels.

. . . The mixed commission of English and French officers, appointed to fix the Anglo-French frontier to the north of Northern Nigeria from the Niger to Lake Chad, is just beginning its work.

. . . The arbitration court appointed to settle the dispute between the Newfoundland government and the Reid Newfoundland Company has awarded the company \$854,000 and property to the value of \$400,000.

. . . The Swiss National Council has adopted unanimously a proposition, made by Dr. Gobat and accepted by the Federal Council, to put into all treaties of commerce an arbitral clause providing for reference to the Hague Court of all differences in the interpretation of such treaties.

. . . At the recent conference on the Christian Principles of Civil Government, held at St. Louis, Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, D.D., of Wooster University, Ohio, a member of the American Peace Society, delivered a masterly address on "Peace and Arbitration."

. . . The German Reichstag has adopted, by a vote of nearly three to one, the paragraph of the new tariff bill authorizing the government to retaliate on any country discriminating against German goods. This action is aimed at the United States, and is considered likely to lead to a tariff war between that country and this, should the German government take steps to assess retaliatory duties on American goods.

. . . The *Herald of Peace* says: "Another disgraceful case of systematic cruelty to soldiers under his command has just been proved against a sergeant at Glogau, in Saxony. Altogether 521 instances of barbarous treatment have been proved. On 55 occasions he struck his men with his sword, 32 times he violently pinched their faces, on 45 occasions he struck them with a rope. He was in the habit of violently striking their fingers. He rubbed boot-black over their faces and moustaches in joke. One man was six months in hospital in consequence of the ill-treatment which he received. This cowardly ruffian was not degraded to the ranks, and received only five months in gaol."

. . . The Columbia University of New York City and the universities of France have, on the initiative of President Nicholas Murray Butler, entered into an agreement for the exchange of two Fellows each year. The first year but one Fellow from each country will be chosen; after that, two.

. . . Professor Lecky in his "Map of Life" writes thus of war: "Destruction is one of its chief ends. Deception is one of its chief means, and one of the great arts of skilful generalship is to deceive in order to destroy. Whatever other element may mingle with and dignify war, this at least they must know that when the scene of carnage has once opened, these things must be not only accepted and condoned, but stimulated, encouraged and applauded."

. . . Herr Krupp, the great gun-maker of Germany, the richest man in the Empire, died on the 22d ult., and the Emperor and country gave him such a funeral as would be given to no man of any other type in the nation. And what was Krupp's claim to honor, in the view of these militarists? He was the armorer of the nation, the monarch of cannon creators, the gun-maker to thirty-four governments. But for this "supreme virtue" all his other many excellencies would not have won him his place in the estimation of the nation. What comment is to be made on this fact?

. . . Emile Zola, whose death occurred recently, once said to an American who had invited him to visit this country and lecture or give readings from his works, that he hoped to write a book which he would be willing to read to the public, and that "it would deal with a *rap-prochement* of the great nations and the cause of humanity and universal peace."

Correspondence.

Peace Sentiment in France and Germany.

MY DEAR DR. TRUEBLOOD:

I thank you for publishing the letter of Mr. Alfred H. Fried and that of Baron d'Estournelles.

These letters do much credit to the frankness and sense of justice of the gentlemen, but they do not, I am afraid, sufficiently insist upon the love of peace of a large part of their countrymen. So far as France is concerned, M. d'Estournelles scarcely refers to the noble protests of the best of the French press. The discourse of M. Millerand at Carmaux, on October 12 last, is even more significant; it is not only the emphatic approval of a policy of international peace, but also an appeal to all the workingmen of Europe, to support, in all the ways possible, the work of the Court at The Hague. The speech of General André was deplored even by many who lean toward his ideas, but that of Millerand was approved by multitudes outside of socialism. The criticisms by the press of the warlike speech of the Minister of War and the general endorsement of M. Millerand's utterances are proofs of the abiding, peaceful feelings of my countrymen.

Yours very respectfully,

JEAN CHARLEMAGNE BRACQ.

VASSAR COLLEGE, NOV. 6, 1902.

Demoralizing Effects of Army Life.

DEAR DR. TRUEBLOOD:

I congratulate you on the vigorous work you are doing. I was especially pleased with your reply to the *Christian Register* article. It was a well-deserved rebuke. Also with your remarks on General Funston's report. We see here in San Francisco plentiful evidence of the demoralizing effects of army life in the conduct of the men who return from Manila. Public sentiment on this coast is strongly imperialistic. The reason is plain. This being the port of departure for the Philippines has caused much improvement in trade. The government alone has spent many millions here. But I think the general prosperity of the country has had more to do with the business revival here than the people give it credit for.

There ought to be a good, vigorous peace association here; there is plenty of work to be done.

Wishing you God-speed in your useful work,

Sincerely yours,

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 14. JAMES McGRATH.

The Moral Hero.

BY GEORGE SHEPARD BURLEIGH.

To face the world's malignity and scorn,
For love of truth, demands a stouter heart
Than theirs who ply Bellona's deadly art,
Though wringing victory from a hope forlorn.

The moral hero of the *soul* is born,
And lofty aims his silent power impart;
Fame lures him not, nor prizes of the mart;
But love and faith his spotless shield adorn.

Reward comes later, when his frame is dust,
And men made holy by his life and thought
Live, as he lived, a life of dauntless trust,
Crowning his work with fame he had not sought.
Well may we deem the soul that made him great
Shall wear its earthly stars in its sublimer state.

Providence, R. I.

The Moral Damage of War to the Patriot.*

BY REV. WALTER WALSH, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

War, as the instrument of empire, accompanies aggression abroad with persecution at home, and sets in motion a multitude of influences to terrorize and silence those who desire to see their country greatly good; who resist domestic wrong for the sake of foreign right. John Stuart Mill thought that even when the world was unanimous and right, dissentients might still have something to say by which truth would be gainer; but the war system demands that dissent be crushed and free speech suppressed; promulgates the decree that every citizen must support the government, right or wrong; and sanctions the penalties of popular fury and organized injustice against those who refuse to sacrifice their convictions to expediency.

War demoralizes the patriot by teaching him to rely on passion rather than justice, force rather than reason; and by encouraging him to put interest above honor, glory above righteousness, and territorial aggrandizement above human fraternity. It creates a shouting provocation, the frothy patriotism of Shimei who curses loud and long; the nagging patriotism of Gashmu who plots and dogmatizes,—as distinguished from a silent devotion,—the strong patriotism of Saul, who holds his peace; the purposeful patriotism of Nehemiah, who goes quietly about to build the wall.

War is responsible for the pirate patriot whose fool eyes are in the ends of the earth, who neglects his own garden in order to annex the vineyard of his neighbor, who is so dissatisfied with his own land that he is ever on the watch to thieve another's, and who reaches the acme of wrong by persecuting the kinsman who loves

his land so well that he is content to abide peaceably within its borders. It is the pirate patriot who preaches the absolute duty of seeking the interest of one's country even at the expense of others, and the imperative necessity of discarding the principles of justice and magnanimity, and who thereby brings a fair word into such disrepute that it has to be expunged from the vocabulary of good men.

No sooner has patriotism become dishonor than every good man is absolved from allegiance, by virtue of his fealty to the higher standard of humanity erected by Him who taught the duty of loving neighbors equally with self, and enemies equally with neighbors, and who permitted payment of Cæsar's taxes, but demanded that conscience, intelligence, faith, truth, and such higher things be rendered to God. Fighting patriotism, however, demands God's portion as well as Cæsar's, promulgates the immoral and anti-human doctrine that it is traitorous to express difference of opinion from a belligerent government, and sets itself up as a fetich to be worshipped by men of low intellectual development, or a hypocrisy to be cunningly assumed by men of low morale for the sake of gain. It demands that when war still looms through the mists of diplomacy no word of dissent shall be spoken lest it should hinder a favorable settlement, nor after war has broken out lest it should encourage the enemy, nor till all is over and it is too late to save the victim; and it resents with inconceivable ferocity any utterance of sentiments which might impair the prestige of its murderous designs.

At such times freedom of opinion and of speech come to an end or have to be asserted in the teeth of "clenched antagonisms." Public halls cannot be hired for the deliverance of opinions contrary to the war policy, or only after extravagant guarantees against the damage that may be inflicted by infuriated patriots; and the doors have to be manned and fortified by those who desire merely to show reason for dissenting from the policy of the day. Friends of peace who are not prepared to fight literally for their liberties are driven to meet in private houses and secret conventicles, like Christians under the Empire. Assaults on private persons and houses keep pace with attacks on public meetings. Nor do the authorities extend protection to such citizens, but only a formal and ineffective show of protecting the person, whilst ostentatiously refraining from preserving those liberties which are dearer than life. Murderous onslaughts on peaceable people and gatherings are palliated by the press, winked at by the police, waved aside in Parliament. Intoxicated ruffians, who drink themselves drunk with beer, shout themselves hoarse with war songs, and furiously assault peaceful citizens, wake up in various police cells, to be carried before patriotic magistrates, patted benignly on the back, and dismissed with encomiums cunningly worded to sound like cautions.

Thus does war advance us along the path of slavery—slavery for the sake of empire. "My country right or wrong" is only an enlarged version of the maxim, "My business right or wrong," which would damn a pedler, and cannot glorify a patriot. That a citizen, because a certain land has borne and nourished him, is on that account bound to endorse all its quarrels, is as immoral as

* From Mr. Walter Walsh's "The Moral Damage of War," just published at 3 shillings 6 pence net, by Brimley Johnson, London.